

BUNGALOW WITH COBBLESTONE TRIM

One of the Prettiest Designs That Ever Came From Brain of Architect.

MAY BE BUILT ON ANY LOT

Width of Ground Always Desirable, but Not Altogether Necessary in This Case—Rooms Arranged With the Idea of Comfort.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building. For the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1227 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Odd in trim, but exceptionally neat and pleasing in appearance is this beautiful five-room bungalow. The size is 27 feet 6 inches by 40 feet 6 inches on the ground, but it has an overhang of nearly four feet.

It is known and spoken of as the prettiest bungalow in town, and the owner admits that there may be some truth in the statement.

The cobbles-tone porch abutments, porch stair walls, pier and chimney are prominent features of the exterior decoration scheme, but the shingle siding, the wide projection of cornice, and the shape of the roof all help. There are differences among the windows that vary the window proportion and help to keep up interest. The different parts of the house are not made all in one mold as formerly, but the general design is adhered to, without repetition. In this window scheme there are single windows, double windows, and one frame holds five two-sash windows separated only by the sash-weight boxes, but every window in the house is bordered around with the same plain white casing.

There also is a similarity in glazing, but it is difficult to find two windows that are exact duplicates of each other. There is a general combination of large lights in the lower sash and small lights in the upper sash, but they all fit into the perspective to take their proper place in the complete picture.

There is considerable width to the front steps and the front walk. The front door also belongs to the new wide order of house building, which means that broader ideas have pre-

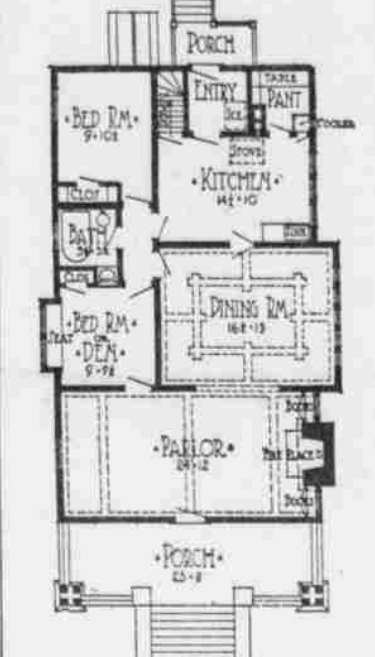
in some way until she accomplishes her object.

The furnishing of a dining room is easy. All you need is a rug on the floor, a dining table and chairs to match. There will be a cabinet for fancy china, a sideboard for serviceable dishes and glassware, and a plate rack to display decorative porcelain. You cannot vary the furnishing of dining rooms except in details, but there are great opportunities to encourage individual tastes in the large front room.

A bungalow which has an elegant appearance from the street is much sought after by prospective builders. This design may be built on a rather narrow lot, because it is only 25 feet wide on the ground. Of course, allowance must be made for the dining room projection, also the box window in the front bedroom, as well as the wide overhang of the roof.

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Floor Plan.

because it is necessary to consider appearance. On general principles, a bungalow, to look right, should be placed on a wide lot. There are occasions, however, when it seems necessary to use a narrow plan, one that will fit the neighborhood and the pocketbook.

From the first front veranda step to the ending of the rear porch stairs is a distance of about sixty feet. Us-



valled all through the house, from the basement to the attic.

Old houses had narrow windows and 2 by 8 doors. Many of them had outside blinds to shut out the light and sunshine, so the carpets wouldn't fade, but we have discarded the carpets, because we preferred good health. The new floors are kiln-dried, so the sun and daylight do not affect them. The few floor rugs we have are better made, and dyed in fast colors, because the art of dyeing has improved along with the general order of house building and house furnishing.

We now provide heating plants to warm the whole house, so that our wives and daughters have discarded their heavy undergarments and thick dark dresses. We prefer to see them look pretty in short sleeves and flimsy dresses in the winter the same as in summer. Improvement in dressing is due to the improvement in house building and heating.

This bungalow is built with a good basement, having a ceiling 7 feet 6 inches in height on purpose to accommodate a modern warm-air furnace that requires considerable headroom to work properly. We build a basement and install a furnace in order to keep every room in the house the same temperature all through the day and evening. The windows are always left open in a warm house, so that the air is pure and the children are free from nasty colds.

The front parlor in this bungalow is a grand room. It is 24 by 32 feet in size, with light on three sides, and it is liberally lighted, too.

Such large windows interfere with nature's plan to keep a house dark and gloomy in the fall. They also interfere with the placing of large articles of furniture against the walls. The modern idea is to make living rooms big enough to place the furniture out into the middle of the room. A very satisfactory arrangement is to place a big davenport facing the open fire. Back of the davenport a group of easy chairs may be arranged in sociable positions. If there is a parlor table it is shoved into the darkest corner of the room, where it is merely tolerated as a doubtful ornament, but the big upholstered easy chairs, tufted all over, have the best positions before the nearest windows, and their embraces are enjoyed on every possible occasion.

A woman loves a room like this when she has the means to furnish it, and she will generally economize

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

A Negro woman led a small boy up to the front door of the Y. M. C. A. building at 1324 Paseo a few weeks ago and literally pushed him inside.

"Maybe these folks can do something with you," she said severely to the small boy, who was looking stubborn and keeping still. "If they can't I'm through with you."

She left a little money for the small boy's uplift and departed, voluble with doubts. The young Negro men at the Y. M. C. A. are a hopeful crowd. He was a sturdy small boy, and he would look you squarely in the eye, and abundant energy is a good fault, even though it does take Satanic outlets at times. If there were just some way of getting him.

And presently it developed that the small boy was extremely fond of swimming. A grin of pure rapture spread his countenance when he saw the big pool of clear green water in the basement—and thereafter the small boy's interest was assured. He's bosing a Bible class now and swimming in races with fellows twice his size, and following the big straight military Hardy, "gym" instructor, who used to play on a real college football team with surprising precision.

He repeats out his orders in good style, this man Hardy; and he's training them not to shuffle their feet, and to hold up their heads and their shoulders, and yet he has time to give a pat on the back to the fat boy who has such a hard time getting over the "horse" and who reduces the entire room, including the "ragging" piano player, to gleeful laughter.

It is very new, this Negro Y. M. C. A.—it's only been open two months—and comparatively few people know about it. Also, there is a good deal of fantastic misinformation current on Vine street. A lodging house keeper will tell you that the rooms are kennels and the beds bunkers hollowed out of the wall. As a matter of fact, the rooms, with their oak furniture, electric lights, steam heat and clean beds, and a big window in each room, are hard to beat anywhere in town. They rent for \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week, and there is no accommodation for Negroes in town to compare with them. It is interesting, too, to see the pride the men take in keeping the rooms clean.—Kansas City Star.

The growing literacy of the Negroes is an occasion for general approval. In every city and state the percentage of illiteracy among Negroes is lower in younger generations than in the older. In Georgia, for example, among Negroes from ten to fourteen years old the percentage of those who can't write was 22.1. Among those between twenty-five and thirty-four years the percentage of illiteracy was 22.7. Among those from fifty-five to sixty-four years and over the percentage was 70.2. The Negro is taking advantage of the educational opportunities at hand.

In Boston the number of Negro children who go to school is in a greater proportion than the number of native white children in ten other census cities. But even so, less than half of the Negro children from six to twenty years old are attending school, taking the country as a whole. These bare figures, however, recount a record of progress made possible only by tremendous efforts. Within sixty years of freedom the Negro has achieved a credit of which any race might be proud.

That education is the solution of the Negro problem in the United States is the practical and proved theory being advanced today by the enlightened men and women both of the white and colored races. When one considers that it was only a little more than half a century ago that the Negro was freed from bondage in this country, the advancement made by these people in almost every walk and profession of life is almost remarkable.

Earning a living through civil service furnishes interesting proof of the Negro's faithfulness and ability. When the Negro was first admitted to civil service examination it was pointed out by Negrophobists that with the merit system the Negro would be eliminated from civil service, but just the reverse has happened.

It has been found that wireless telegraph waves are propagated along the surface of the earth with a velocity slightly inferior to that of light.

More than 24,000,000 tons of coal remain to be taken from the fields in Wales, according to geologists.

A Sheffield firm has received from Holland a contract for the manufacture of 60,000 army pocket knives, to be made to the pattern of those hitherto imported from Germany.

The Jitricakra is the man-propelled vehicle of the far East. It is being superseded by a vehicle known as the cyclotricakra.

Salubrite, a new explosive, is 50 times more powerful than dynamite, and is much safer, for it will explode only by means of the percussion cap.

Valuable Mole-skin. The skin of the mole is much sought for the manufacture of furs, and those made use of in this country have been heretofore imported from Europe, but it is entirely likely that we shall supply this demand by the home product at no distant time. The biological survey of the United States has recently made some examinations into the qualities of the domestic mole for this purpose, and it has been discovered that the animal of the northeastern part of this country is superior to the for-

In the American Magazine appears an account of Mrs. Dismukes, Negro laundress in Fisk university at Nashville, Tenn., who, out of her small means has given \$1,000 toward a music building for Fisk university. Forty-nine other thousands are necessary if the building is to be realized, but Mrs. Dismukes has infinite faith that they will be forthcoming. Following is an extract from the account of what this woman has done. The article was written by the late Dr. George A. Gates, the late president of Fisk university:

"Her story is almost too sacred to put into print. She felt and feels that all of life that is worth while she owes to Fisk university and what it has revealed to her of the spirit of high-minded and a generous men and women. She has felt that all she could do was too little in return for what she has received. So this hard-working, faithful and efficient Negro woman has kept her home, her husband maintaining it with a man's self-respect. She meantime has done her full work and borne her full responsibility in her place in the institution. For the last four years she has turned back her monthly salary check into the institution, until just now she has completed her long cherished plan to give \$1,000 as the beginning of a fund for a music building on our campus.

"On the day that the last \$25 was turned into the school treasury, completing the thousand, Mrs. Dismukes declared she wouldn't exchange places with anyone, that she was the happiest woman in the world.

"The music building has not yet materialized, but her faith is undaunted, and she frequently remarks to some teacher in the music department: 'Of course that music building is coming! I know it. I feel it. Why, it's bound to come! But I wish it might while I'm alive to see it.'"

While Negroes increased numerically in the United States between 1900 and 1910 to the extent of 11.3 per cent, they did not keep pace with the whites. That was due to immigration. On this account there has been a continuous decrease in the proportion of Negroes to the rest of the inhabitants. In 1790 Negroes made up nearly one-fifth of the population; in 1910 they composed slightly over one-tenth.

Further, the number of mulattoes appears to have increased continuously during the last forty years. Of the 9,827,763 Negroes in the country at the time of the last counting, more than one-fifth were of mixed white and Negro blood. That indicates how prevalent is the process of miscegenation, a process through which in the course of a thousand years or so the Negro will have lost his color, according to at least one anthropologist of great reputation.

In 1900 20 per cent of Negro homes were owned. In 1910 the percentage had grown to 22.4. In Virginia 41.3 per cent of all Negro homes were owned, an extremely high figure.

Virginia, however, had fewer Negroes in 1910 than it had a decade previous. From Virginia 206,764 Negroes migrated to other states during the ten-year period. Though popular opinion in the South holds that Negroes "go North" when they move, Arkansas, a southern state, showed the greatest gain from this migration.

One of the evils of war is the lowering of the national physique. In the generation after the Franco-German war there was an appreciable decrease in the stature of Frenchmen through the large number of young men of good physique who were killed.

Grape seeds, for which hitherto no use has been known, have been found to contain oil which is especially valuable in the manufacture of soap, and a South American refinery is making preparations to produce it on a large scale.

At Japanese auctions each bidder writes his name and bid on a slip of paper, which he puts in a box provided for the purpose. When the bidding is over the box is opened and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

In these days of political germination, some fellows forget their friends and let their enemies forget them.

Even when thawed and cooked frozen beetles have been found to contain a poison deadly to live stock.

The mountains of Puerto Rico are so magnetic that they attract surveyors' plumb line. It has been found that some old surveyors are incorrect by half a mile or more.

"He is the sort of fellow," said Eph Wiley, recently, in speaking of his son-in-law, "who builds a theater in a small town."

Marriage is the ceremony which binds a woman to work for her board and clothes for the remainder of her natural life.

eligo animal, the fur being finer and having other advantages. A report of the investigation has been printed and the cultivation of the mole for its fur is recommended as a profitable industry.

Frank Confession. The long hair that some musicians wear is not always the result of an artistic temperament. We knew one who frankly confessed that he would rather spend 25 cents for beer than to throw the money away for a haircut.

Beautiful Midsummer Toilette



The unusual and distinguished style of this costume has been achieved by the employment of familiar materials. White voile, very fine in quality, flat lace, with an open mesh, soutache braid, and pearl buttons are all staple goods well known and well loved.

The pretty fashion of posing one transparent fabric over another shows to excellent advantage in the skirt. The underskirt of voile is full and round. Above the two-inch hem there are seven narrow tucks an inch and a half apart. Just above the knees a band of braiding, in an ornamental scroll pattern, is applied all around the underskirt, finishing its decoration.

The overdress of flat lace does not extend to the bottom of the underskirt, but is shorter by about nine inches. It is gathered in at the waist line with the voile, leaving a panel of the underskirt uncovered at the front, for the lace does not extend across the entire front of the gown. It is caught up and fastened to the underskirt just below the knees at each side, forming a slight drape.

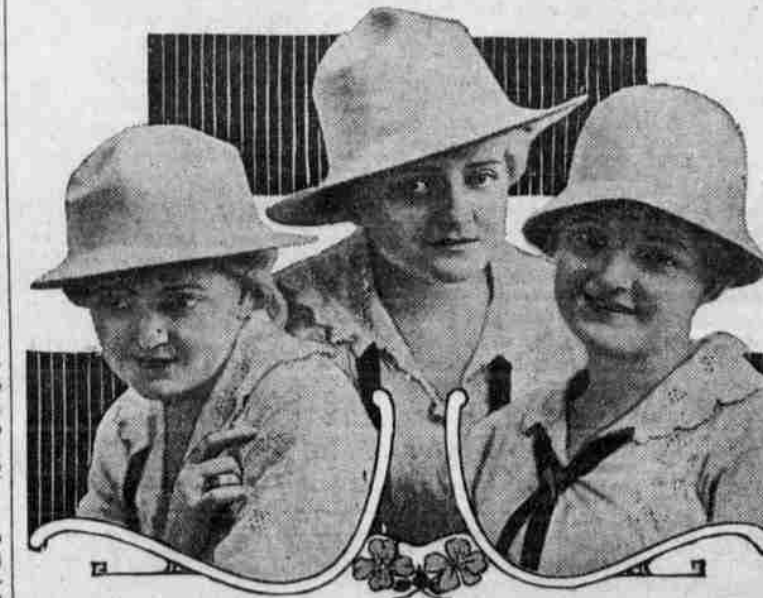
In the bodice, which suggests the "moyen age" inspiration, the draping

of the materials is reversed, and voile appears over flat net. It hangs straight and boxlike from the shoulders to at least six inches below the normal waist line. Small tucks play a very important part in its construction, appearing over the shoulders and part way across the front. They supply the required scant fullness in the material that is caught in by the gariture of braiding at the bottom. The braiding is in silk soutache like that in the skirt, with the pattern widened at the front. The long plain sleeves are finished with small tucks in a group of seven on the forearm and a second group of five on the upper arm. A narrow pattern in the braiding outlines the arm's-eye.

There is a tall standing turnover collar of voile and a tie of narrow black velvet is brought twice around the throat. It supports the collar close under the chin and terminates in two long ends at the front.

The flower-trimmed leghorn hat with sash ends of wide black velvet ribbon, and the low shoes of black and white kid, are details not to be lost sight of in completing a toilette of exceptional beauty.

Panama Hat of Enduring Beauty



For many generations the Panama hat was woven in one shape, and it took much urging and good management on the part of those who bought and imported the genuine South American Panama hat to persuade the native makers to produce other shapes. But finally this was accomplished and now one may buy a Panama in almost any shape. Not all the hats known by this name are South American products, (there are Panamas and Panamas), but whether made in Japan or Connecticut, or brought from its native home, the Panama is a beautiful product.

It is and is likely to continue to be the ideal hat for midsummer outing wear, for sports and for traveling. It is soft enough to be comfortable, and uncrushable and firm enough to need no support. It is made with the intention of fitting the head, as to the crown, and for shading the eyes, as to the brim. But in the past few seasons it has been possible to get Panamas with very wide brims, and these have added one more to the number of wide-brimmed straw hats used for the picturesque flower-laden millinery of midsummer.

But the hat that is dearest to the heart of lovers of the Panama is that which keeps as close as possible to the original, mannish shape or a va-

riation that does not seem to change its character. Three popular shapes selected from this season's showing of Panamas are illustrated here. They are to be recommended as practical and becoming and correct in type.

These hats are usually very simply trimmed with bands of silk, ribbon or linen. Flat rosettes or hanging scarves are favorite decorations, and not to be improved upon. The wide-brimmed shapes are sometimes swathed with malines and finished with huge bows of this fabric. Occasionally flowers or feathers adorn them. But narrow-brimmed Panamas are trimmed in the simplest manner possible.

The fine South American Panama, if well cared for, will stand many seasons' wear. These hats can be cleaned and reblocked if one wishes to change the shape. But it is better to swathe the hat in a wide silk or chiffon scarf than to reblock it, and to wear it in its original shape. A hat so fine, so shapely and sensible will always look well.

It seems a pity to wear out a hat whose making involves such painstaking and wonderful work, by using a hat pin. In a fine hat it is better to sew hat fasteners in the band and secure it to the head in this way.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Bound With Leather.

A frock of georgette crepe is made with three ruffles on the skirt, each bound with a narrow edge of black leather. The same black leather is used for a belt and to bind on the bodice.

Blouse of Organdie.

Blouses of organdie unless made of a very fine quality are found to be unsatisfactory so that this charming material is used now more for trimming purposes such as collars and cuffs of

the spring blouses, not to speak of the dainty vestees. It is often cross-barred, that is, with a back-hand stitch in black or colors, or embroidered with flowers and the buttonholes done in the same color. Pieces of organdie trim other materials such as crepe de chine, batiste and other blouse materials.

"Look at that dog chasing his tail." "He is only doing what you and I are trying to do—making both ends meet."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 6

NATHAN REBUKES DAVID.

LESSON TEXT—II Samuel 11:2-12:7a. GOLDEN TEXT—Create in me a clean heart O God.—Psalm 51:10.

This is a lesson that demands great care in its presentation and treatment, which will differ widely according to age. For the younger the briefest sort of statement that David fell in love with Uriah's wife and to obtain her had her husband killed will be sufficient. With such, throw the emphasis upon the danger of harboring evil thoughts and the need of heart purity (see Golden Text).

With adults, however, some time may be devoted to the social evil which is such a menace to every nation, care being taken lest the discussion become morbid, or that we neglect to emphasize the fact that the cure is not in regulation or reformation but in the regeneration of the human heart.

I. David's Many Good Deeds, II Samuel, 7 and 9. As a background for his most repulsive sin David had a long list of excellent deeds. His desire for a better abiding place for the ark was not according to God's will for two reasons: first, that an ornate house might easily corrupt, through idolatry, the spirituality of the Hebrew religion; second, David was a man of war and therefore not qualified for temple building. Though denied, David did not despair, but at once provided that his successor carry out his desire. Again, David's treatment of Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, in accordance with the covenant made between those two men, is an inspiring episode and one of great spiritual suggestiveness; it furnished material for countless sermons.

II. David's One Great Sin, II Samuel, 11:6. David's victories over his enemies are dismissed in a few verses, yet his sin is set forth in detail—another evidence of the divine origin and inspiration of the Bible. David had followed the example of neighboring kings and taken to himself many wives, evidently regarding his fancy as supreme and himself as above the law. David was "off guard" in the matter of temptation, a dangerous position for all, both soldier and civilian. David had had too long and too great a period of success and prosperity after his long period of privation, and this led to carelessness and pride. David was "off duty" indulging in ease while Joab did his fighting. As a result he became an adulterer and a murderer, and the record in no way seeks to palliate his guilt. From all this the record brings to us many important lessons. Outwardly prosperous and his army successful, David must have felt in his heart the spiritual blight in the words, "but the thing was evil in the eyes of the Lord" (v. 27 R. V.); no psalm writing then.

III. Nathan's Parable, II Samuel, 12:1-7. It is an evidence of God's grace that he sent his servant to rebuke and restore this "man after his own heart." Such is his mercy, for he does not will that any should perish but that all might come to the knowledge of forgiveness (Ezekiel 33:11; Matthew 23:37). No parable ever had its desired effect more quickly than this one. It brought conviction and repentance (v. 13) and led to the writing of the fifty-first psalm. It was a delicate task set before Nathan thus to rebuke the king, yet it reveals the essential nobleness of David in that he did not become angry. Nathan's task and his wisdom are revealed in his approach and in the way he led David to condemn, unwittingly, his own course of action. This was better than to begin by upbraiding and denunciation. Verse two suggests, inferentially, God's great goodness to David, which made the offense one of gross ingratitude. The picture of the rich man selfishly sparing his own and seizing the poor man's treasure—his all, which lay on his bosom, drank from his cup and was as a child, exhibits the worst sort of acroudel. No wonder David grew indignant (Romans 2:1) and declared that such a man "is worthy to die" (v. 6 R. V.).

IV. Thou Art the Man—v. 7a. Thus far the story is one all too common, then and now, of the strong crushing the weak and glorying in their selfishness. What follows is the evidence of God's response to man's repentance, the parallel to which has nowhere else been found in the ancient world. The glory of it is that David heard and heeded God's messenger. The whole sordid story with its resultant action on David's part brings us many priceless lessons. (1) The man who had lived a life of faith and communion fell most miserably when he neglected his duty and took his eyes off God. There is a grave danger ahead of the man who begins to trifle with sin (I Cor. 10:12). (2) Though a man fall (the godly man) yet he is not utterly cast down. There is pardon for the vilest sinner and the most abject backslider. David's murderous hands and sin-stained soul found pardon (Ps. 51 and 52). (3) A man's sin, though he may find pardon, will cloud all of his future.

David felt it in his own life and family; both daughter and sons felt its light (see chapter 13), and it brought forth David's immortal lament over Absalom.

David's trusted friend Joab the son's rebellion and caused David great sorrow (see 11:3; 23:34; 15:21 and Ps. 55:12-14).

David's hypocrisy upon receiving the news of Uriah's death deceived no one and put him into the power of Joab, who became a curse to him and whom he constantly feared (I Kings, 2:29-32).

God sternly judges uncleanness and adulterers (Heb. 14:4).